



FOR CONGRESS

The Men Who Would Represent Chicago Districts in Washington Are Already Actively in the Field.

The Big Battle of Nineteen Twelve May Have Many Surprises in Store for Some Statesmen.

For Times Are Changing and New Issues which Are Springing Up May Demand New Men to Carry Them to Success.

A Record-Breaking Number of Men Looking for Honors Bespeaks a Much Larger Crowd in the Not-Distant Future.

The woods are full of congressional candidates. Here they are by districts:

- 1—M. B. Madden, 3829, Michigan av. Rep.
- Frank H. Childs, 2241 Calumet av. Rep.
- E. C. Wentworth, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Herbert C. Metcalf, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Pliny B. Smith, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Michael E. Maher, 2716 Butler st. Dem.
- Leopold Moss, 237 Dearborn st. Dem.
- James E. McGrath, 3245 S. Park av. Dem.
- H. E. Eckles, 46 Sherman st., Pro.
- Joseph H. Greer, 4114 Michigan av. Soc.
- 2—Joseph R. Burres, 1400 E. 59th av. Rep.
- James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill av. Rep.
- Louis J. Behan, 5443 Prairie av. Rep.
- Morton D. Hulls, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Stephen A. Foster, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Dr. James W. Walker, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Orva G. Williams, 5202 Cornell av. Dem.
- J. C. Vaughan, 6048 Jefferson av. Dem.
- W. F. Ferguson, 6886 Maple av. Pro.
- Edwin R. Worrell, 7213 Rhodes av. Pro.
- J. O. Benthall, 5406 Drexel av. Soc.
- 3—P. J. McShane, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- W. W. Wilson, 6711 Stewart av. Rep.
- Harry F. Atwood, Morgan Park. Rep.
- F. J. Crowley, 405 W. Garfield blvd. Dem.
- P. J. O'Reilly, 5746 Green st. Dem.
- John F. Delaney, 6111 Stewart av. Dem.
- Chas. G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart av. Pro.
- J. Clifford Cox, 6329 Stewart av. Soc.
- 4—Michael G. Walsh, 4738 Union av. Rep.
- James P. Roche, 1314 W. 51st st. Rep.
- H. P. Albaugh, 2312 Marshall blvd. Rep.
- M. B. Roderick, 3528 S. Hoyne av. Rep.
- Jas. T. McDermott, 4524 Union av. Dem.
- Anton Cermak, 2717 W. 25th st. Dem.
- Edward J. Rainey, 3622 Union av. Dem.
- Wm. E. Furlong, 1032 W. 34th pl. Dem.
- John E. Conerty, 4500 Union av. Dem.
- Franklin J. Reed, 3613 Archer av. Pro.
- Peter Bulthous, 1000, 10th St. Soc.
- 5—L. H. Chismann, 1377 Blue Island. Rep.
- Herman Sheff, 1325 S. Troy st. Rep.
- Adolph J. Sabath, 2006 S. Ashland. Dem.
- John O. Aruby, Jr., 1808 S. Center av. Dem.
- M. T. Cullerton, 2006 S. Ashland. Dem.
- Scott Vandyke, 1525 Hastings st. Dem.
- Joseph J. Kral, 1147 W. 18th st. Soc.
- 6—Dr. Carl L. Barnes, 1000, 10th St. Rep.

- Alderman A. W. Fulton, 1419 W. Congress. Rep.
- J. C. Cosgrove, 744 Independence blvd. Rep.
- Adelbert McPherson, 1950 W. Adams. Rep.
- John J. Bryant, Riverside. Dem.
- Edmund J. Stack, 338 N. 40th av. Dem.
- S. J. Clark, 2426 W. Jackson blvd. Pro.
- George Chant, Melrose Park. Soc.
- William E. Mason, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Charles L. Hutchinson, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Edward Ahlswede, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- William A. Peterson, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- W. G. Webster, 2530 N. Kedzie. Rep.
- Frederick Lundin, 558 N. 51st st. Rep.
- F. Buchanan, 2502 N. Central Park. Dem.
- J. F. Glecke, Barrington. Pro.
- John Collins, 2155 W. Huron st. Soc.
- 8—Daniel D. Coffey, 1347 Noble st. Rep.
- S. H. Malato, 531 Milwaukee av. Dem.
- T. Gallagher, 523 S. Sangamon st. Dem.
- Max Werber, 1627 N. Wood st. Pro.
- John Drexler, 1535 Carroll av. Soc.
- 9—Arthur West, 2404 N. Clark st. Rep.
- F. H. Gansberger, 335 Belviden av. Rep.
- Lynden Evans, 1242 Astor st. Dem.
- James P. Brennan, 2643 Mildred av. Dem.
- Oscar Nelson, 3117 State st. Dem.
- J. R. Boynton, 1324 LaSalle av. Pro.
- Frank Shiffersmith, 1439 N. Clark st. Soc.
- 10—Alderman Chas. M. Thomson. Rep.
- George W. Paullin, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- C. M. Moderwell, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- Everett Marsh, 1000, 10th St. Rep.
- George E. Foss, 711 Gordon ter. Rep.
- C. DeLang, Glencoe. Rep.
- George P. Enghard, Evanston. Rep.
- R. J. Finnegan, 5818 Magnolia av. Dem.

The day before the last telephone graft went through the city council the Chicago Tribune published a cartoon which many people have framed showing the Bell telephone in stripes. You remember that circumstance of course.

Mayor Harrison says that gambling must go. And it must.

The Re-organized Democracy has appointed the following District Committees:

- First District—John R. Caverly, Frank W. Solon, J. F. Ryan, A. L. Getty, Henry Stuckart, Simon Fish, William H. Clark, Patrick J. Wall, J. A. Richert, Fredric Greer, Robert Redfield, J. W. Calley.
- Second District—David M. Pfaltzer, David R. Levy, Edward T. Wade, S. Crawford Ross, Frank Rydzewski, Peter S. Goodman, John Eberson, Thomas Carey, Charles Fitzmorris, F. S. Wilson, Edward Cohn, John Fry-

- stalski, Eugene Block, A. G. Shannon.
- Third District—John E. Traeger, Albert Burger, J. J. Kelly, Charles H. Mitchell, J. H. Madigan, Gustav Tatge, Frank J. Ryan, R. W. McKinley, Geo. A. Schilling, Cornelius Callahan, T. J. Fenton, John J. Flynn.
- Fourth District—Anton Cermak,

Donahue, John J. Corcoran, C. S. Brannon, Frank Owens, John T. Murray, Joseph Kostner, James Donahoe, Dr. James Chvathal, Thomas J. Powers, Charles H. Soelke, James S. McInerney, James Lynch.

Seventh District—Peter Bartzan, W. D. Wilcox, Frank Buchanan, Frank Paschen, Charles Twigg, J. Henry Kraft, Warren Phinney, Henry A. Berger, Michael D. Grace, Christopher McGuire, Joseph Suess, Bernard J. Mahoney.

Eighth District—W. Preston Harrison, Isaac Doff, Joseph Grein, John Czekala, B. J. Grogan, Richard McGrath, Miles J. Devine, George Emmecke, Stanley Kleczynski, John F. Power, James Bowler, Michael Sullivan.

Ninth District—James A. Quinn, Robert E. Burke, Herman J. Bauler, Gustave Bartnick, William F. Mellean, James F. Bowers, Otto S. Spankuch, Max Greiner, Frank O. Sebring, Henry Lutzenkirchen, Charles H. Kellerman.

Tenth District—William H. Ehemann, Phillip J. McKenna, Joseph Weber, Peter Reinberg, John A. Plover, Charles Christmann, William H. Sexton, John Morley, Richard Finnegan, Oscar F. Mayer, M. B. Sterrett, Evanston.

Chicago people will hold their aldermen responsible for telephone extortions.

If electricity is life the people of Chicago cannot see it that way.

Ask your alderman how the telephone company treated him.

Candidates for congressmen at large, to fill the two extra seats Illinois is given by the new apportionment act, must be nominated under the provisions of the direct primary act covering state officers, according to an opinion given by Attorney General Stead. To get on the primary ballot petitions must be filed with the secretary of state containing not less than 1,000 signatures nor more than 2,000.

The opinion, which punctures the arguments prevalent in some quarters that the nomination for congressmen

'PHONE SLAVERY

The People of Chicago Pray for Deliverance from the Grasp of the Awful Bell Monopoly.

Chicagoans Forced to Pile Up the Profits of Three Different Corporations and Thus Boost Stock Dividends.

The Bell Monopoly Owns the Local Telephone Company and the Western Electrical Company and Makes One of Them Patronize the Other.

As the Bell Company Wants a Big Profit Itself It Is Easy to See Why Telephone Rates Are to Be Raised.

The sheet anchor of the Telephone Monopoly in Chicago is said to be the Department of Electricity of the City of Chicago. This is believed by some to be the rottenest department in the city government and to exist mainly for the benefit of electrical monopolies and dealers in electrical machinery and appliances. A glance at the

which are in bad order part of the time?

The annual report of the Chicago Department of Electricity shows that the total number of public street lamps in service on December 31st, 1910, was 37,994. Of these, 12,366 were municipal electric-arc lamps, 893 rented arc lamps, 11,990 gas-mantle lamps, 5,426 gas flat-flame lamps and 7,319 gasoline lamps. The cost of rented arc lamps is \$75 a year, local company agreed to purchase all of its supplies from the electric company. Under the terms of this contract the electrical company agrees to deliver to the telephone company all telephone appliances manufactured under the license of the Bell Telephone Company. The local telephone company, on the other hand, agrees to purchase all its supplies from the electrical company.

From a learned "Expert's" reports to the City Council we learn that:

Telephone rates should be raised because the Bell Telephone Company owns the local telephone company. Because the Western Electrical Company is also owned by the Bell Telephone Company.

Because the local telephone company is obliged to buy all of its equipment and necessities from the Western Electrical Company.

Because neither the Western Electrical Company or the local telephone company would have big enough profits to suit the Bell Telephone, which owns them, if Chicago people were not pressed for a little more coin and their telephone rates raised.

Because the local telephone company has increased its capital stock from the original \$500,000 to \$27,000,000 and \$5,000,000 more in bonds.

Because the stockholders would not get big enough dividends on this immense stock issue if the people of Chicago were not squeezed.

Therefore the telephone company has the nerve to ask the City Council to raise the rates on the people of Chicago.

The people of Chicago are to be used as scribe by the telephone monopoly and the last drop is to be squeezed out of them.

In the meantime it would be well for the aldermen to inquire into the alleged relations, in the past, of certain city officials with the above electrical company, the twin of the local telephone company, both being owned by the Bell monopoly.

The telephone gang want the council to raise the rates on all phones.

To abolish all flat phones and make everybody takes measured service.

To put a nickel in every phone before connection is made.

Fire Marshal Seyferlich asserted that as practically one-half of the fire and police alarms are received by telephone, he did not favor the general installation of the "pay-in-advance" type of telephone instrument now being placed in various parts of the city by the telephone company.

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company robs them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

From the learned telephone expert whose report was submitted to the City Council in May, 1911, we learn on

pages 49 and 50, that the Bell Telephone monopoly that reaches all over the country, owns a controlling interest in the local telephone company and the Western Electrical Company. "The latter is purely a manufacturing company," says the report, "engaged in the manufacture of Bell telephone apparatus and supplies." In 1904 a contract was entered into between the local telephone company and the electrical company, both of them owned by the Bell monopoly, whereby the local company agreed to purchase all of its supplies from the electric company. Under the terms of this contract the electrical company agrees to deliver to the telephone company all telephone appliances manufactured under the license of the Bell Telephone Company. The local telephone company, on the other hand, agrees to purchase all its supplies from the electrical company.

Here we have a fine sample of how the parent monopoly makes the subsidiary monopolies pile up profits for each other and the public pays the freight.

On page 52 of the report of this "Expert" to the City Council we find the statement made that the Bell monopoly charges a rental of 62 cents per station for each set of instruments used.

This would amount to \$122,500 yearly, but the expert discovered that the local company really paid the parent company \$355,711 last year.

About this enormous overcharge the "expert" naively says on page 52 of the report now in the hands of the Council committee: "In justification of the payment of the difference between these amounts, of \$233,411, the Chicago company receives certain services from the parent company which it is claimed are worth the amount paid."

These services consist of technical advice and counsel and the use of apparatus patented by the parent company.

What do you think of that? And then the aldermen are asked to raise the rates on the people to help the local company out.

Any alderman who votes to raise rates should be outlawed.

Rates are twice as much as they ought to be at the present time. They should be reduced.

All telephone rates are now subject to revision every five years.

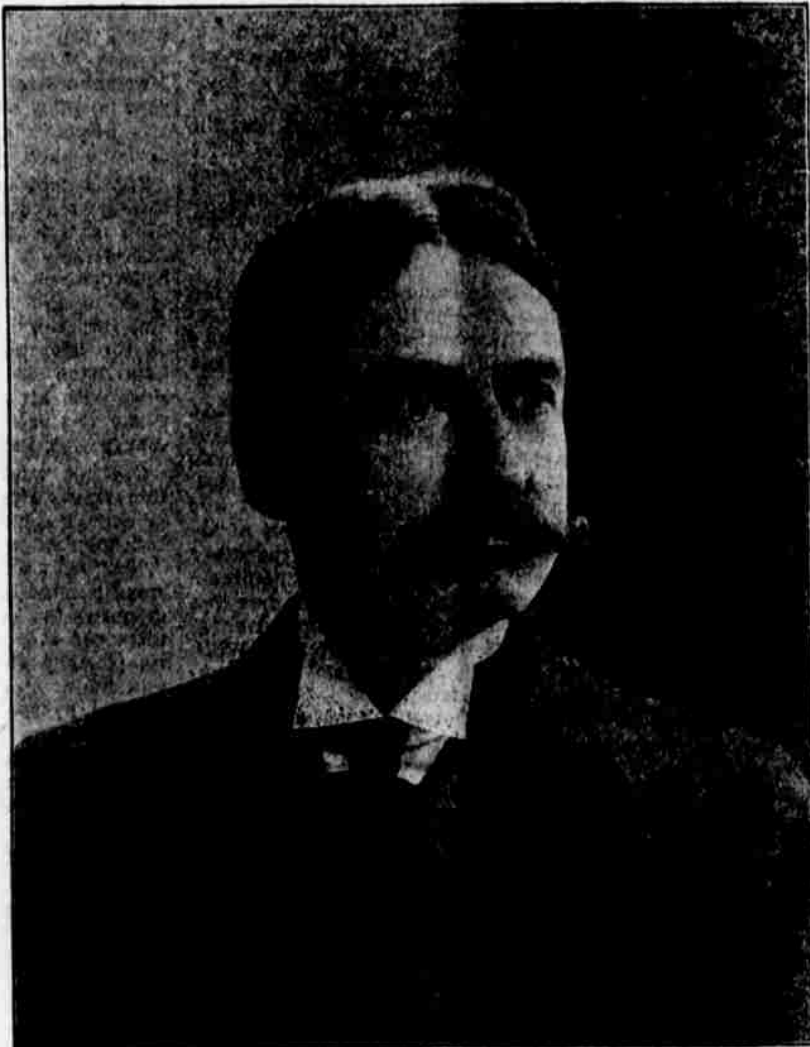
The telephone company wants the city to raise rates and abolish the provision in the ordinance calling for revision every five years.

They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get away.

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this subject.

Will the aldermen show any sympathy for the people?

The telephone company wants the public to pay high rates because of the improvements it has put in the service. If this kind of reasoning holds good, then Marshall Field & Co. and The Fair should charge higher prices for the goods because of the fine buildings and other improvements they have paid for. And on the same like of argument the Northwestern



BERNARD A. ECKHART,
Merchant Prince and Public Spirited Citizen.

William Schultz, James J. McCormick, William E. Furlong, Frank Heppelman, John Downey, Ballard Dunn, Felix B. Janovsky, E. M. Cummings, John E. Conerty.

Fifth District—Michael Zimmer, Frank Danisch, A. J. Sabath, Peter L. Hoffman, Frank Venecsek, Frank Klaus, Cyril Flais, Thomas F. Scully, William Alterier, Harry M. Fisher, John Boehm, Morris Abraham, Sixth District—L. J. Coffey, Daniel

at large would be made by the state convention instead of at the primaries, was rendered by Mr. Stead in response to inquiries from Frederick C. DeLang of Glencoe, who may run for one of the seats at large. Mr. DeLang asked for information concerning the size of the petition required.

The telephone company has won its point, it is said. Did it cost as much here as it did in San Francisco?

last annual report of this department calls attention to the enormous amount of the taxpayers money expended annually upon street arc lamps.

Who gets the profits?

The city pays \$61.95 per year for each one of its electric arc lamps, while gas lamps with Welsbach mantles on them only cost \$18.91 per year. Who gets the benefit of this enormous extravagance for electric lamps